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Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil"  
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It is just as easy, and you will be certain to  
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Hongkong, 7th June, 1916. [642]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [465]

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TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

## LORD KITCHENER ON THE WAR.

THE CALL FOR 300,000 MORE MEN.

The following is the official text of the  
important speech made by Lord Kitchener  
in the House of Lords on May 18th:—

My Lords,—There has been no marked  
change or decisive action in the various  
theatres of war since I last addressed  
your lordships on the military situation.  
In Flanders the drying up of the ground  
and the improvement in the weather have  
enabled our troops, which have been  
strongly reinforced, to take the offensive.  
The action at Neuve Chapelle was fought  
with great gallantry, and enabled us to  
occupy a considerable and from a military  
point of view, valuable position which had  
hitherto been held by the Germans.

Towards the end of last month the  
Germans carried out a violent attack on  
that portion of the Allied front held by  
the French to the north-east of the Ypres  
salient. In order to succeed in this  
attack the enemy employed vast quantities  
of poisonous gases in defiance of the  
recognised rules of war and of their  
pledged word. Our soldiers and our  
French Allies were utterly unprepared for  
this diabolical method of attack, which  
had undoubtedly been long and carefully  
prepared by the enemy. Full accounts  
have been published in the papers of the  
effect of the gas and the agonising deaths  
which it produces.

The Germans have persisted in the use  
of these asphyxiating gases whenever the  
wind favoured or other opportunity  
occurred, and His Majesty's Government,  
no less than the French Government, feel  
that our troops must be adequately pro-  
tected by the employment of similar  
methods so as to remove the enormous and  
unjustifiable disadvantage which must  
exist for them if we take no steps to meet  
on his own ground the enemy who is  
responsible for the introduction of this  
pernicious practice.

OUR CANADIANS.

The forced retirement in front of the  
heavy clouds of gas which preceded the  
German advance at Ypres resulted in the  
left flank of the Canadian Division being  
exposed. The Canadians suffered severely  
from the poisonous fumes, but with-  
standing held on to their position in the  
most determined manner. This was in-  
deed an order to try the qualities of the  
finest army in the world, and all the more  
credit is due to the soldiers of Canada  
who, unprepared for such an attack and  
exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly  
and with perfect steadiness, withdrew  
their left flank to conform to the new  
alignment of the Allies' position. The  
Canadians, however, were soon supported  
by British brigades pushed up, and the  
enemy's advance was thereby checked, and  
the Germans, whose efforts had cost them  
dear, were unable to press forward any  
further in this quarter.

As a result of this retirement Sir John  
French decided to draw back his line from  
the salient at Ypres which we had occupied  
throughout the whole winter. This with-  
drawal was carried out with mastery  
success on May 3rd, and it was satisfactory  
to note that though an operation of this  
sort, in immediate contact with the enemy,  
is a difficult military achievement and  
is a difficult military achievement and  
serious casualties attached to it. The  
Germans have since attempted furious  
onslaughts on our positions in front of  
Ypres, each of which has been repulsed  
with severe losses to the enemy.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

In pursuance of concerted plans between  
General Joffre and Sir John French a  
vigorous offensive was taken by the French  
Army south of La Bassée and from Arras  
in the direction of Douai, while at the  
same time the British Army co-operated  
towards the Aubers ridge.

We have all followed with admiration  
the forward movement of our brave Allies  
in their offensive operations which have  
been marked by complete success and  
which are still proceeding with every  
promise and indication of further wholly  
satisfactory results.

The attack delivered by our forces was  
at first not attended with the same im-  
mediate success, owing to the elaborate  
arrangements that had been made by the  
Germans to defend their lines after their  
experience of our attack at Neuve  
Chapelle. But on the night of May 15th  
by renewed effort the British forces drove  
back the enemy on a front of approxi-  
mately two miles for a considerable dis-  
tance and captured more than 500 pris-  
oners. This action is also proceeding,  
and we hope, in conformity with the  
French operations will achieve important  
results.

Offensive operations against the enemy's  
trenches demand, as we have known for  
some time, an enormous expenditure of  
ammunition, both of our usual type as  
well as of the high explosive pattern that  
we are now making.

THE SHEL SITUATION.  
Your lordships and the country are  
aware of the energetic steps that have  
been taken to produce a sufficient amount  
of ammunition to supply the Army in  
the field. There has been undoubtedly  
considerable delay in producing the  
material we at an early stage in the war  
foresee would be required.

It is due mainly to the unprecedented and  
almost unlimited calls that have been  
made on the resources of the manufac-  
turers of this country. Strenuous efforts  
have been taken by all concerned to reduce  
as far as possible this delay in produc-  
tion, and I am glad to say that already  
a very considerable improvement in the  
output has been the result of the energy  
and good-work of all concerned. High  
explosive shells for field guns have recently  
been brought into prominence by com-  
ments in the Press. At an early stage in  
the war we took the preliminary steps to  
manufacture these new projectiles, and  
through the introduction of any new de-  
lay in munitions of war naturally causes  
delay and difficulty to manufacturers. I  
am confident that, in the very near future,  
we shall be in a satisfactory position with  
regard to the supply of these shells to the  
Army at the front.

In these recent offensive operations our  
losses and those of the French have been  
heavy, but the task that our armies have  
accomplished necessitated great sacrifices,  
and the spirit and moral of our troops  
have never been higher than at the present  
moment.

## RUSSIA'S NEW LINE.

In the Eastern theatre a concentration  
of German and Austrian forces which  
took place during March and April to the  
south of Cracow developed into active  
operations against the position held by  
the Russian 3rd Army on the line from  
Tarnow through Gorlice to the Rostoki  
Pass.

These offensive operations by the Ger-  
man and Austrian forces were necessitated  
by the Russian success after the fall of  
Przemysl in the Usok Pass and in the Car-  
pathians, which threatened to give entire  
access on to the Plains of Hungary to a  
Russian invading force.

The Austro-German offensive began on  
the night of April 20th by an attack in  
the Gorlice region, and a desperate battle  
raged for several days along the Russian  
front. The enemy's artillery fire, especial-  
ly that of their heavy guns, was over-  
whelming, and the Russians, despite the  
greatest gallantry, were compelled to fall  
back. Further German forces were poured  
in to press the Russians; who, fighting  
with their well-known tenacity, retired  
steadily towards the positions on the  
River San which had been previously pre-  
pared. This retirement in West Galicia  
led to a Russian withdrawal from part  
of the Carpathians, and the Russians now  
hold a strong line from the Eastern Car-  
pathians to Przemysl, which place forms  
the pivot of their line, and thence along  
the San to the Vistula.

In Bukovina the Russians have made a  
counter-offensive, and have driven the  
Austrians back from the River Dniester  
to the River Pruth. The German losses  
in killed and wounded in these operations  
have been undoubtedly enormous, and  
many thousands of unwounded prisoners  
have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

DARDANELLES: GOOD NEWS.

In connection with the attack on the  
Dardanelles forts, a body of troops,  
comprising British, Australian, and New  
Zealand soldiers, with a Naval Division,  
and in co-operation with a French force,  
landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. With  
the assistance and co-operation of the  
Navy, they have been able to consolidate  
their positions and to advance further on  
the lines they immediately captured. The  
landing itself, effected in the teeth of  
great natural difficulties, skillfully pre-  
pared obstacles, and armed opposition,  
was a masterpiece of organisation, in-  
genious and courage which will long be  
remembered.

The progress of our troops is necessari-  
ly slow, since the country is most difficult.  
But the Turks are gradually being forced  
to retire from positions of great strength,  
and though the enemy is being constantly  
reinforced, the news from this front is  
thoroughly satisfactory.

GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIUMPH.

The recent operations under the com-  
mand of General Botha in South-West  
Africa have been brought to a most  
successful stage by the occupation of  
Windhoek. The military ability displayed  
by General Botha has been of a very high  
order, and has confirmed the admiration  
felt for him as a commander and leader of  
men. His task was rendered especially  
difficult, especially as regards transport, water,  
and supplies. All these have been  
successfully overcome, and the campaign  
has now happily entered its final phase.

In Mesopotamia our Indian soldiers  
have shown their value and bravery by  
attacking and utterly routing the Turkish  
forces sent against them. Sir John Nixon  
is following up the results of his victory,  
and the whole country is gradually being  
cleared of all hostile forces.

RECRUITS: NOT SHEL-MARKERS.

In my first speech to your lordships  
I pointed out that this war would be  
a long one and would demand great  
sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been  
cheerfully made by the people of this  
country, who not only immedi-  
ately responded in vast numbers to  
the summons to create the new armies  
required, but have since continuously sup-  
plied the constant stream of recruits which  
enabled us to maintain the forces in  
the field and in training at their full  
strength and with effective men.

Your lordships have watched the  
growth of the new armies and have asked,  
doubtless, the difficulties which have con-  
fronted us in providing them with all the  
material of war they require. I cannot  
speak too highly of the men and of the  
devotion to duty they have displayed  
during the long months of training, or  
of their cheerful acceptance of hardships  
incidental to an inclement winter, which  
have provoked the admiration of the  
expert officers who have reported to us  
on the wonderfully rapid progress made  
in their training to become efficient  
soldiers. I am certain that in the activi-  
ties in the field which immediately await  
them these men will worthily sustain the  
reputation they have already attained at  
home.

I have said that I would let the country  
know when more men should be wanted  
for the war. The time has come, and I  
now call for 300,000 recruits to form new  
armies. These who are engaged in the  
production of war material of any kind  
should not leave their work. It is to men  
who are not performing this duty I  
 appeal, and I am convinced that the man-  
hood of England still available will  
loyally respond by coming forward to  
take their share in this great struggle for  
a great cause.

The London correspondent of an India  
contemporary cabled on May 24th:—The  
"Eye-Witness" with British Headquarters  
states that the uniforms of some Brit-  
ish troops hit by German rifle fire were  
recently observed to be alight. It is  
supposed that the enemy used incendiary  
bullets. The bodies recovered were found  
to be charred.

Telling his experiences as a censor of  
soldiers' letters at the front, a Church  
Army Chaplain said, at the Queen's Hall,  
that one soldier wrote to four different  
girls, all in the same strain, using the  
same endearing adjectives, and only vary-  
ing the name at the beginning. The  
censor's work in putting back the letters  
in the right envelopes, he added, was a  
little awkward.

## BRITISH "POGROMS."

LACK OF KULTUR IN ENGLAND.

While most of the German newspapers,  
says the *Times* of the 20th May, seemed to  
have appreciated accurately the anti-  
German disturbances in England, and to  
have been under no illusions about the  
horror everywhere aroused by the  
Lusitania murders, the Foreign Office  
Press Bureau is making desperate efforts  
to maintain its "pogrom" theory. A  
semi-official communication from Berlin  
to the *Cologne Gazette* devotes a column  
to the argument that England is in a  
state of suppressed revolution, and, hav-  
ing "lost all sense of security," is at  
the mercy of mob passion. It is declared  
that the course of the war has produced  
demoralization, and the writer insists re-  
peatedly upon the alarming effect of what  
he calls "the fact that German Zeppelins  
are now circling over Greater London."

The writer says that the scenes in Eng-  
land illustrate "the same low level of  
Kultur" as the wrecking at the begin-  
ning of the war of the German Embassy in  
Petrograd, and that, as the war is  
unpopular, public passion has been  
deliberately stirred up in order to keep  
interest in the war alive. He then pre-  
dicts revolution as follows:—

These passions, once aroused, break out,  
not in noble devotion and enthusiasm for  
the cause of the State, but in criminal  
misdeeds, because their source is impure, and  
the people are uncivilized and, both morally  
and intellectually, are at a low level. It  
is the rage for destruction with which we are  
confronted from the terrible days of the  
French Revolution, and which both in Russia  
and England will reappear when the revolu-  
tionary feeling which is dormant in both  
countries ripens into action. What is now  
directed against those who have sinned  
so immeasurably against the lower classes in  
their countries. It is as good as certain  
that the party war which in Germany has  
caused all distinctions of party and class to  
disappear will in England and Russia hasten  
this development.

SUPPRESSING SOCIALIST OPINIONS.

While the German Government inspires  
this rubbish, it is evident that the German  
military authorities are constantly tight-  
ening their control over what they regard  
as the disaffected elements in Germany.  
There is less and less comment in Socialist  
newspapers, and a very large number of  
them have now been forbidden to publish  
anything whatever that has not been  
approved by the military censor. The  
Socialist newspaper at Soligen has been  
placed under the "preventive censorship"  
for having published the text of a resolu-  
tion calling for peace which seems to have  
been adopted at 25 public meetings in  
Hesse-Nassau. The General in command  
at Munster says that the resolution  
"constitutes an incitement to treason and  
to military disobedience in face of the  
enemy," and that its publication is a most  
serious offence against his regulations.  
The *Forwards* says that all Socialist  
newspapers on the Lower Rhine are now  
under extraordinary censorship. Similar  
military activity is reported in Saxony.  
Meetings to protest against the forcing up  
of food prices were to have been held all  
over Saxony on Saturday, but were  
forbidden at the last moment on the  
ground that the meetings might be expected  
to result in serious disturbances of the  
peace established among German  
citizens. In all cases the newspapers  
are forbidden to publish any comment  
upon the orders given them by the  
military authorities.

## CHINA INLAND MISSION.

The jubilee meetings of the China  
Inland Mission were held in the  
Kingsway Hall, W.C., on 11th ult. Lord  
Rustock occupied the chair at the after-  
noon gathering, and the Rev. J. Stuart  
Holden, M.A., presided at the evening  
meeting.

The 50th report of the Mission—entitled  
"A Song of Praise in Time of Battle"—  
was presented, and in this document  
reference is made to the loss by death  
of the following missionaries:—Dr. S.  
H. Carr, Mr. J. J. Meadows (Senior  
member of the Mission), Mr. G. Bowman,  
Miss E. Black, and Miss R. E. Samuelson.  
Twenty-six workers have retired from the  
field. On the other hand, there are 17  
new workers, so that the total number of  
missionaries at the close of 1914 was 1,603.  
The income during the year, though con-  
siderably less than in the preceding year,  
the report goes on to state, gives cause  
for praise, when we remember that the  
year included five months of war. The  
total income was £26,482, which is  
£12,011 less than in 1913, when the figure  
reached was the highest in the history  
of the Mission. Though the past year  
has been one of financial trial, it has been  
one of spiritual fruitfulness, no fewer  
than 5,917 persons having been baptized.  
With regard to the record of the half-  
century now closed, the report continues,  
it is more than 55 years since Mr. Taylor  
sent home his first appeal for helpers.  
The first two sailed in 1852, six more in  
1859, and the Lammamun party in 1860.  
Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland, as  
well as England, gave the first parties.  
To-day the Mission has 1,327 stations and  
outstations, 1,294 chapels, and 372 schools  
in areas which 53 years ago were nearly  
all closed to the Gospel. Apart from the  
funds of the Associate workers, who are  
supported by their own Missions on the  
Continent, the Mission has received just  
over one and three-quarters millions  
pounds sterling since the foundation of the  
work. During the first half of the Mission's  
history less than 5,000 persons made  
public confession of their faith in Christ,  
but statistics fail to record the real gains  
of those 25 years. To-day the Mission is  
responsible for 50,771 persons who have by  
public baptism professed their allegiance  
to Jesus Christ, whilst there are thousands  
more, whose names have never been  
entered on any Church roll.

The *Daily Mail* Copenhagen corre-  
spondent states that Herr Ballin has been  
removed to a nerve clinic. His condition  
is serious.

## ATTIMATIONS

MESSRS. KOMOR &amp; KOMOR

EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY  
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED  
PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR &amp; KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916. [646]

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.

Hongkong.

Quarter of a Million Casualties.

Shanghai and the War.

A Hongkong Man at the Front.

The 40th Pathans.

In Aid of Local Hospitals.

Leading Articles.

After the War.

Looking Backwards.

The Future of Mongolia.

Random Reflections.

Company Reports:—

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Whiteway, Laidlaw &amp; Co.

Hongkong's Finances.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Gifts from Hongkong.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Territorial Entertainment Fund.

Shipping Notes.

Manchurian Mines.

Chinese Athletics.

Death of Professor Cooper of Shanghai.

"The Proper Spirit."

China's Military Weakness.

Trading with the Enemy.

Correspondence:—

The White Ant.

Hongkong and Opium.

Another Opium Haul.

The Precedent of Korea.

Swatow Notes.

Sanitary Board.

Riesha Coaches on Strike in Macao.

Forgery Charge Against a Foreigner.

Tennis League.

The Murder of a Lappa Customs Officer.

The Law Courts.

Telegrams.

Hongkong Police Reserve.

The Chinaman's Henley.

More Germans Deported from Japan.

Sino-Russian-Mongolian Agreement.

Japanese and German Trade in China.

Trading with Germans in China.

Mutual Aid Societies in China.

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in advance; postage extra.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1915.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Sure Signs of

Blood Impurity.

The condition appearing through the  
skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS,  
BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS,  
SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY  
KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD  
LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCRO-  
FULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,  
BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM,

SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging

blood impurity, calling for immediate

treatment through the blood, so don't

waste your time and money on useless

lotions and messy ointments, which cannot

get below the surface of the skin. What

you want and what you must have is a

medicine that will get right to the root



## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 18th June state:—

There has been no abatement in the demand for local investment securities during the past week, but though rates have in most instances, again advanced, the difficulty of obtaining shares owing to the reluctance of holders to sell has become still more accentuated and the volume of business transacted has, in consequence, been comparatively small. In the speculative section, the position is still dominated by the approaching June settlement, and beyond low buying rates no very stable quotations can be given. The Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., have, as advised by our London agents, declared a final dividend of 5/- per share for 1914, making 7/- in all for that year as in 1913, and this will probably be paid in London during the first few days in July as before. The dividend is free of income tax, and is payable on Coupon No. 24. The Ural Caspian Oil Co. has also declared a final dividend of 5/- per cent, making in all 10/- per cent. for 1914, the general meeting of this Company being advertised for the 10th ultimo in London. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 25½/-, and Sterling T.T. at 1/9½. The P.T. rate on Shanghai is unchanged at 78, and the Bank's buying rate for 3ds. bills at 79½.

**BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced to a buying quotation of \$310 with no shares apparently available, and no business reported.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**—Unions are strong with sales and buyers at \$800, and a higher rate would now undoubtedly be paid. Cantons after small sales at \$300 are in further request. We follow the latest Shanghai quotations for North China and Yangtzes, which are nominal at Tls. 170 and \$230 to Ex. 73 respectively.

**FINE INSURANCES.**—A further improvement to \$137 buyers in China has failed to bring out shares, and we close again without business to report. Hongkong have been booked at \$330, sellers now holding for \$400, at which rate it is practically a 7 per cent. investment.

**SURFACES.**—China and Manila after sales at \$1.80 and \$1.80 can still be placed at the latter rate. Douglases have fluctuated between \$47 and \$49, but little business has been done, and the stock closes in strong request for both cash and forward delivery. Indes have been booked at \$90 and are also wanted for similar delivery. Star Ferries are neglected with sellers at \$37, and Steamboats quiet at \$22½.

**OTIS.**—Shells have ruled quiet but steady at 93½, but it is doubtful if shares could be obtained under 95½, the London rate being still firm at 94½. Ural Caspians are unchanged at 43½ with probable buyers. Langkats close quiet with reported buyers in the North at Tls. 40.

**REFINERIES.**—China Sugars under settlement selling declined to \$115 with small sales at this and a slightly higher rate, market closing firm with buyers at \$112½. Luzons after advancing to a buying quotation of \$31 have receded to \$30 sellers, and slightly under this would probably be accepted.

**MINING.**—Raubs have been booked at \$37.50 and \$37.50. Troubels are unchanged at 32½ with probable sellers, and Railans at 32½ nominal.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have varied between \$62 and \$63 with a small business passing, the market closing dull. Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$68, and \$68½ and there are buyers at the former rate and sellers at \$69. Hongkong Wharves are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 53. Shanghai Docks closing with a nominal quotation of Tls. 52 and New Engineering at Tls. 8.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong Lands are in request at the improved quotation of \$108, and Hongkong Hotels at \$115, but no shares are available under a further advance. Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged with buyers at \$40 and \$41 respectively, and in each case a higher rate would undoubtedly be paid. Humphreys Estates are procurable at \$6.80 and Central Estates at \$10.

**COTTON MILLS.**—Little has been done in this section, and the closing rates with the exception of Shanghai Cottons, which are wanted in the North at Tls. 98, are more or less nominal. We quote Fives Tls. 103, Internationals Tls. 90, Kung Yicks probable sellers at Tls. 14, Lamou Kung Mows Tls. 8½, and Soy Chees Tls. 44. Hongkong have been booked at \$71.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—China, Borneos have been booked at \$10, Cements at \$6.30 and \$6.80, Electrics at \$39½, China Providents at \$55, Ropes at \$29½, and Hongkong Trams at \$5, all closing steady at quotations. There are sellers of China Lights at \$4½ and of Watsons at \$6.60.

**MARKET.**—Hongkong Settlement June 25th and Shanghai Settlement June 29th.

## LAW OF THE HUNS.

UNIVERSITY MAY BE SHELLED.

In an article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* the question "How far is the dropping of explosives from air craft permissible?" is discussed by Dr. Alfred Stiewing, the well-known German authority on international law.

As quoted by Reuters the jurist says: "Any infraction of the law of nations demands reprisals. As a reprisal, it is, of course, permissible to visit and punish towns with bombs."

"The question of the possibility of combining with it strategic or tactical results is quite a secondary matter."

"We should, for example, be perfectly justified, as a punishment for Russian marauding raids, in showering bombs on Oxford or Cambridge, or imposing a high fine on French towns."

"From the juristic point of view our enemies, so far as they are allies, form one entity, and the idea naturally occurs to make the 'civilised' nations, England and France, feel what kind of creatures their brothers in arms are."

"The idea, unfortunately, so often expressed, that we must again have relations with her after the war is un-German. It ignores the character of the English, its abandonment of that German means which we owe to our own people, loyalty which we owe to the cause, it ignores the seriousness and the character of the present war—the German war, if there ever was one!"

## THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

## JAPAN'S RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

On May 19th Mr. Peto asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the demand put forward by the Japanese for railway concessions in the Yangtze Valley fulfilled the natural expectation of the Foreign Office that Japan, by not applying for any concessions in this region which would affect British interests, should show reciprocity for our abstentions from applying for railway concessions which would affect the South Manchurian Railway.

Mr. Primrose: As the hon. member may have noticed from the statement in the Press this morning, an agreement has been reached between China and Japan. It is understood that the questions of railway concessions in South China are reserved for future negotiations, and in the circumstances it does not seem necessary to enter into the subject at this moment.

## ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Mr. Yeo asked the Foreign Secretary if there was any understanding between Japan and Great Britain with regard to spheres of influence for their respective development work in China in respect of minerals and railways respectively; and, if so, what was its nature, and whether he could say if it was still regarded as guiding our policy in the Far East.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the negative.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

Mr. Snowden (Lab., Blackburn) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he would give the latest information in his possession as to the position of the affairs between Japan and China; and would he say if he had made any protest to the Japanese Government against their demands on China as being a breach of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Mr. Primrose, who replied, said: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given to the hon. member for Devon on May 11, to the effect that an agreement has been reached between China and Japan; and I would add that there has been no occasion for a protest in that connection. If and when the text of the demands conceded by China is published some misapprehension as to their scope or nature will be removed. But it is for the Governments of Japan and China to decide as to making them public.

On May 13th Mr. Outwaite asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his recent inability to give the House of Commons information regarding the nature of the demands that had been made by the Japanese Government upon China was to be taken as signifying that it was the policy of the Government to give pledges of secrecy to foreign Governments in connection with matters vitally affecting British interests.

Sir E. Grey: There is no question of policy involved. It is one solely of fact. I am unable to publish information given me confidentially by another Government. I could, of course, refuse to venture to receive any information from any foreign Government except on condition that I publish it at once, but I do not think that I should be for the public advantage that I should do that, and as long as that is so I must sometimes be placed in the position of being unable to give the House of Commons information that I am unable to give to the House.

Mr. Outwaite asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the fact that the Chinese Government opposed the demands made by the Japanese Government, and only came to terms after the delivery of an ultimatum and threat of enforcement by arms, indicated that the action of the Japanese Government had been in violation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for the maintenance of the independence of China and of equality of economic opportunity in that country; and could he state whether any assurance had been given to the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government adhered to these principles.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As to the second part, no such assurance was asked for or was required, and no breach of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty had occurred.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Rear-Admiral E. C. C. Bardenfeth, D.K.N., in rendering an account of the working of the company during the year 1914, said that although the financial results of the year 1914 had been eminently satisfactory, it should be remembered that the increase of the receipts, being due to the war, is a temporary one only. Notwithstanding that the company may at any moment be placed in a difficult position, the board of directors was glad that the unexpected increase of the receipts warranted the distribution of a total dividend and bonus for the year of 22 per cent. At the same time the board proposes, as an exceptional measure, to add a further sum of £25,555 11s. 1d. to the reserve and renewal fund, a proposal which is justified by the continued depreciation of the investments, amounting to about £138,000, during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914. He continued: We also regret to announce that from July 1 Mr. E. C. C. Nielsen, after about 45 years' active service in the company, has, owing to failing health, tendered his resignation as the company's representative in England, a position which he has filled with conspicuous ability for over 25 years. Mr. Nielsen's connection with the company will, we are happy to state, not be entirely severed, as he has consented to be retained in a consulting capacity and thus give the board the benefit of his great experience and intimate knowledge of the company's affairs in England.

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 37.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt (June) ..	20.00
Mr. J. McGregor ..	3.00
Collected by Comptroller of Messrs. Gilman & Co.:	
Mr. Yeung Yau Sing ..	30.00
Mr. Pang Shiu Ming ..	30.00
Mr. Yeung Ming ..	20.00
Mr. Yue Sing Cheong ..	15.00
Mr. Kwong Tai On ..	15.00
Mr. Hu In Hing ..	5.00
Mr. Sun Tze Cheong ..	5.00
Mr. Fook Cheong ..	5.00
Mr. Ah Fook ..	5.00
Mr. Chan Hee ..	5.00
Mr. Young No ..	10.00
Mr. Au Lun ..	10.00
Mr. J. A. Trahan ..	7.00
Mr. Lau Yik Chouk ..	60.00
Mr. Sundries ..	23.00

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Brought forward .. \$ 1,710.07

Already acknowledged Lists 1/30 \$253,235.32

Monthly Subscriptions .. \$254,956.05

Already acknowledged Lists 1/30 \$ 48,055.32

\$ 48,402.07

\$903,402.13

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14 £17,000 @ 1/9 5/16

20/ 3/15 7,000 @ 1/9 5/16

28/ 5/16 2,000 @ 1/9 5/16

290,117.47

Balance in hand .. \$ 13,284.66

N. J. STABB,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—On reading your paper this morning I recognised a copy of a notice I received as a member of the Hongkong Police Reserve, headed "General Personal Notification."

I had considered the notification issued by the Commandant on private and confidential, but as it has received a place in the columns of the Press, it will not be, I hope, imprudent for me to make a few remarks touching same.

When the idea was first brought forward, at the outbreak of the War, of forming a body of Special Constables, I, as one of the oldest of Colonists, offered my services, and I am glad to say for a time was doing duty on patrol work. That small and insignificant contribution—*doing your bit*—gave me infinite satisfaction, and I am glad to say to-day that I did not miss a single night's duty. Others who were with me have expressed to me the same satisfaction.

I absolutely concur in the remarks set forth by our worthy Commandant in the circular he has just issued, and I am quite sure that a large majority of my comrades will do so, when they seriously reflect on the present situation, one of all-round uncertainty, and the good they might do in assisting to quiet any trouble that may come along—it won't come along with "three days' grace before maturity."

Let us combine to do our best to become fairly efficient in Infantry Drill, Rifle Shooting, and a knowledge of the duties of an ordinary Police Constable, as suggested.

We all know that an untrained force, that is, one that is deficient in its duties, can never render a good account of itself when the time for action comes. Therefore, do not let us allow the "Police Reserve" to be thought, or even hinted, as a *derriere resort* for those who cannot, or will not, toe the line.—Yours,

S. P. R. CONSTABLE 78.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHATMAN, V.D.

## PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day (Saturday).  
7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling Instruction at Headquarters.  
Remainder: Nil.

## DETAILS.

2.—On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, until 26th inst., No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.  
Officer on duty: Capt. Murray Smith.  
AT KOWLOON (DETENTION CAMP).  
On duty to-night to 26th inst.:  
H.K.V.R.  
Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Bonnar, H.K.V.R.  
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hurley, H.K.V.R.  
Orderly Officer from to-night to 26th inst.: Lieut. Kennett.  
Orderly Sergeant from to-night to 26th inst.: Sergt. Frith.  
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(CENTRAL POLICE STATION.)

## PARADES.

Saturday, June 19th.—No. 3 Platoon and all Recruits, Chinese Company, under Crown-Sergeant Mow Fung, 3 p.m.  
Monday, June 21st.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Company, and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Portuguese Company, under their own Commanders, 5.30 p.m.

By courtesy of the Brother Director, the Portuguese Platoons will drill at St. Joseph's College during next week.

Sergeant H. A. Lammer will take charge for the Drill Cup Competition, and is appointed Platoon Commander. Unavoidable circumstances have caused Sergeant T. Hynes to revert, at his own request, to the rank of Constable.

## MUSKETRY.—JUNE 19TH.

Members are reminded that the Green Island Cement Company's Launch will leave Murray Pier at 1.30 p.m. sharp, a Police Launch will also leave the Pier at 1.00 p.m. sharp, taking a limited number of men.

F. C. JENSEN,  
D. S. P. (Reserve).

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

**AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.**

**AERTEX VESTS**

\$2.00 TO \$3.50 EACH.

**AERTEX DRAWERS**

\$2.00 AND \$3.50 PER PAIR.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

**WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS**

SOFT SINGLE CUFFS.

\$3.75 AND \$5.00 EACH.

**WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS**

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 EACH.

**WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS**

\$2.75 EACH.

**Wear AERTEX Cellular**

and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

[22]

**WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY A SPECIAL LINE**

IN

**DRAB LINEN,**

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

**GROSE & CO., LTD.,**

TAILORS.

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[602]

**BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME**

ON A HOLIDAY



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## STAMPS OF WAR.

**RUSSIA.** Monaco, Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar, Albania, Belgium, Roumania, 20 different for 4 SHILLING. On desire I send wonderful choice of Stamps with great discount. Newspaper for collectors of 50 pages in post gratis and post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps. Bela Szekely, Lucerne (Switzerland-Europe).

[672]

## TO LET AT THE PEAK.

**TOP FLAT, FURNISHED.** 2 LARGE ROOMS, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, use of Nursery, Dry Room, Kitchen, Servants Quarters, Telephone. Includes \$100 per month. Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [673]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kam Tin, in the New Territories of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st day of July, 1915, and the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years less 3 days.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
2	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
3	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
4	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
5	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
6	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
7	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
8	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
9	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000
10	Kam Tin	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1000

Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [674]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**  
"SARDINIA,"  
Arrived Hongkong, on 18th June, 1915.  
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, packed, and delivered in a separate container. Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mongolia,"  
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Optional Goods will be loaded here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Dangerous packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent. [1]

## POLO.

**UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of**  
His Excellency Sir HENRY MURRAY, K.C.M.G., Major-General KENNY, C.B., and Commanders A. SERRAVALLE, R.N.

A POLO MATCH  
will be played at CAUSEWAY BAY,  
on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23RD, at 5.30 P.M.  
Weather permitting.

## IN-AID OF THE

## BELGIAN ORPHAN FUND.

IRELAND THE KENT  
Major LAWDER, Capt. HATFIELD,  
Major WYNDHAM QUINN, SMITH, R.A.,  
R.N., Y. SMYTH, Esq., R.A.,  
Capt. THOMSON, 18th, DAVID, LANDALE,  
Lt. FORBES, R.N., A. KNOLL, Esq.

By kind permission of Major Nicholson and Officers of the Regiment,  
The BAND of the 18th LIGHT INFANTRY will attend.

**ADMISSION:**  
To seats and tea provided by the Members of the Hongkong Polo Club, 50.

Admission to ground for N.C.O.s and men of H.M. Regular and Territorial Forces and their wives, also the British Employees of H.M. Naval Yard, 25 Cents.

Refreshment Tent in Aid of the Fund.  
By the kindness of the Hongkong Tramway Co. Extra Cars will be run to Causeway Bay from 4.45-5.30.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

**THE 6 PER CENT. INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).**

**THE** Public are hereby notified that the 1st SECOND PAYMENT OF INTEREST of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the Payment of Interest of the Loan, which have been published in the *Government Gazette* and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorized for the Payment of Interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the Payment of Interest begins:  
30th June, 4th Year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The Organs authorized for the Payment of Interest:  
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.  
b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
c. The Reliable Agents of the above-named two Banks.

3. The Methods for the Claiming of Interest.  
The Public when Claiming for the Interest must set down the matured Coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned Organs with the said Coupons. These Organs after examining the said Coupons will then pay the Interest and retain the Coupons as paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must set down the Coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the Organs concerned.

The Matured Coupons can be used as cash in Payment of Land Tax. The Interest of the Coupons is expressed in terms of "Big Dollar," and it is required to be converted into Taels or Copper Cash, then the Rate of Exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The blank Coupon No. 1 of each Bond must be set down at the time when the Coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of Land Tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with Coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorized Organs above-mentioned.

By Order,  
**THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.** [603]

## NOTICE.

**JUDGMENT CREDITORS** of the Hon. HING LOONG Firm of Hongkong, Contractors who have obtained garnishee orders against Messrs. PALMER & TURNER for the attachment of the debts due by them to the said HING LOONG Firm are hereby informed that the sum of \$2,000 with interest which was paid by Messrs. PALMER & TURNER to the undersigned on the 17th March, 1915 will be handed over by the undersigned to Mr. PALMER & TURNER unless legal proceedings are commenced in Hongkong for the recovery of the said sum by any of the said creditors before the expiration of one month from this date, and at the same time Notice of such proceedings is given to the undersigned.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON,  
Solicitor for the said HING LOONG FIRM, at the SHING TAI TONG.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [603]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,  
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [602]

**SAVE YOUR BLADES.**  
Send them to our Export Razor Cutter. He will resharpen any blade of Safety Razor as keen as new. He sharpens everything.

**CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [607]

## DRINK

**ALLSOPP'S**  
**BRITISH PILSENER**  
**BEER.**

**SOLE AGENTS.**  
**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**

**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [10]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**IN CHATER ROAD,** facing the Cricket Ground, ROOMS suitable for Offices. Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [670]

## TO LET.

**"HOMEVILLE"** No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Room House, with Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour. TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 8 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.). Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [681]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

TILL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

**NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.** Furnished and newly done up. Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [683]

## TO LET.

**SPACIOUS GODOWN,** No. 10, Ice House Street. Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [681]

## TO LET.

**HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS,** Kowloon. Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION, Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED,** including a splendid Piano, "FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters. Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

## TO LET.

**2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,** for Office or Dwellings. Apply within.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

## TO LET.

**BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.**  
JUST Completed: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Cakes and modern accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and July. Inspection invited.  
Apply—  
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD., Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.  
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Courts.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
**FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**A FLAT** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [49]

## TO LET.

**THE GROUND FLOOR** of No. 6, DES VOGUE ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

## TO LET.

**HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,** Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 58 The Peak "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Pans, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 3rd April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in 27, GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession. Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

**TO LET,** the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.  
GODOWN, No. 2, Ice House Street. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

**WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.**

**FRAGRANT. AROMATIC. DRY.**

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

**PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ. SELLING 60 CTS.**

**TRADE MARK.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

**STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.** [13]

**HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGUE ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

**The Daily Press.**  
HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1915.

**THE ALIEN ENEMY IN ENGLAND.**

SINCE the announcement was made on May 13th that the British Government had resolved forthwith to intern all Germans and Austrians of military age, i.e. eighteen to fifty-five—and to deport from the United Kingdom all other men, women and children of those nationalities the telegrams have been silent on the subject. We learn from papers now to hand by mail that up to May 13th, 19,000 had already been interned and 40,000 men and 10,000 women were at large. Mr. ASQUITH, in announcing the Government's new policy in this connection, said the Government recognised that there would be cases calling for exceptional treatment and it was proposed to set up an advisory body of a judicial character, by which applications for exemption from the general rule of internment could be considered. Concerning the repatriation of women and children, the PRIME MINISTER said no doubt in many instances justice and humanity would require that they should be allowed to remain. Naturalised Germans and Austrians, of whom there are some 9,000 in the United Kingdom, are to remain mostly free, though power of internment exists in cases of proved necessity or danger. Germany took measures of this description against the alien enemies within her borders from the very beginning of the war, but although the British Government has been urged in and out of Parliament to follow the German example in this respect, it required something like a popular uprising against the continued freedom of alien enemies in England to move the Government to action. How long before this policy will be extended to Germans who are naturalised British subjects depends upon circumstances, but the 6,000 naturalised British subjects now in the United Kingdom must be feeling that their naturalisation is no sure guarantee of their continued freedom and liberty under the new Government. A few days before Mr. BONAR LAW became a member of the

Government he said in a speech in the House of Commons: "At a time like this there can be no neutrals. Everyone who is not for us is against us, and I believe it is the case that in German law a man might take British naturalisation papers without losing his German nationality. Many men have, therefore, become British subjects who have not changed their feelings, and who are as strongly in sympathy with Germany as if they had spent their life there. They are a danger to this country. In my opinion, the higher the position they occupy and the greater their wealth and influence, the more power they have to injure England, and therefore if there is any man who should be specially watched it is that kind of German citizen in our midst." Lord ROBERT CRISP, who is also now a member of the Government, said on the same occasion that "there was a very strong suspicion, which was more or less justified, that some of the most dangerous aliens in our midst were those who were naturalised British subjects." The PRIME MINISTER, however, expressed "horror" at anything like a vendetta against naturalised aliens, and reminded the House that there were among that class

many who had given hostages to fortune and were engaged in legitimate trades and professions. A glance through the latest Home papers, however, makes plain the fact that there exists in and outside the House of Commons a strong conviction that the naturalised alien is a grave danger. The *Daily Mail* in a leader on the subject says: "Naturalisation for a German means nothing but 'a scrap of paper' to be torn up whenever he wishes."

The next struggle will come regarding the treatment of the aliens of enemy nationality who have entrenched themselves behind this formality. Lord CHARLES BERESFORD declared at yesterday's great Mansion House demonstration that the most dangerous enemies are 'the rich, independent naturalised Germans of high social position.' We want these people to come forward and tell the country plainly on which side they stand."

This seems to us a senseless thing to ask. They have pledged their fealty to the King, and that pledge is as good as any other for the purpose of 'telling the country plainly on which side they stand.' They are certainly unlikely to say they are disloyal to their oath. The sensible course was suggested by Lord ROBERT CRISP when he said: "The moment there is any ground for suspicion against a German who has become naturalised, even before there is proof of his guilt, he should be required to establish proof of the fact that he is a loyal subject to the King."

Any whole-sale treatment of naturalised British subjects as enemies would obviously be the frankest injustice. Many of them are able to furnish the highest proofs of loyalty to the country of their adoption. Some have even given their sons to fight for her cause. But while on general principles strong objection may be taken to treating as enemies Germans who have become naturalised, the fact cannot be ignored that the German stands in this respect on a different footing from the subject, we believe, of any other Power, for the reason that the law of the Fatherland welcomes his return to German nationality the moment he chooses to throw off the nationality he has assumed. This law was passed by the Reichstag in July 1913. One article stipulates that "whenever, before acquiring a foreign nationality, shall, on application to the competent authorities of his native State, have obtained written permission to retain his German nationality."

BARON VON REICHTEGGER, speaking on the Bill in the Reichstag, explained that it permitted "Germans who, for natives of an economic kind, are compelled to acquire a foreign nationality, to retain at the same time their German imperial nationality."

As illustrating the need for the law he mentioned that in England no one could be a member of the Stock Exchange unless he is a British subject. He explained also that in the countries of Latin South America "it is not easy for a German, without the nationality of the country where he resides, to compete with those possessing such nationality."

Consequently it is nothing to the German Government that Germans should perjure themselves in order to obtain this economic advantage. We do not know whether this law is of universal application, as Mr. BONAR LAW seemed to suggest, but as the German law allows Germans who have changed their nationality since July 1913 to revert to their original nationality, provided that they had obtained written permission to forswear their nationality, we do not suppose that Germany would place any difficulties in the way of others who had not obtained written permission, perjure themselves by the new law. At all events, the British Government would be abundantly justified, in the face of this law, in treating as potential enemies all Germans who have become naturalised since the passing of that law, and it can occasion no surprise that a very large proportion of those whose naturalisation took place prior to the passing of this law should be regarded with grave suspicion though such suspicion in numerous cases may be wholly undeserved.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 1 p.m., and at 5 p.m.

The new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Kuala Lumpur will be formally opened on Saturday, June 26th.

Chinese cottonseed oil was imported through San Francisco last year to the extent of 6,293,140 lbs., valued at \$363,232.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has been asked to approve a vote of \$89,500 to complete the erection of the Penang Wireless Telegraph Installation.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that an unstarred British Vice-Consulate has been established at Padang, and that Mr. H. Levison has been appointed to the post.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have declared a dividend of 24 per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter to March 31, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements recently the agenda contained the following resolution in the name of the Colonial Engineer: "That this Council approves a vote of \$89,500 to complete the erection of the Penang Wireless Telegraph Installation."

Captain Henry H. F. Stockley, R.M., who was formerly A.D.C. to Sir John Anderson, when the latter was Governor in the Straits Settlements, has been severely wounded at the Dardanelles, and has had a leg amputated. Captain Stockley was with the 10th Battalion Royal Marine Brigade.

Warrant Telegraphist James Moran, wireless operator on the *Triumph*, was killed in action at the Dardanelles early in May. He leaves a widow and two young children. He was well-known in the Colony, especially in football circles, having been Vice-President of the Hongkong Football League.

Sub-Conductor A. T. Lamb, Army Ordnance Department, who was stationed in Hongkong until the outbreak of the war, was killed at the battle of Ypres on April 23rd. Mrs. Lamb during her residence in the Colony was organist at St. Joseph's R. C. Church, and made many friends, who will deeply sympathise with her in her bereavement.

Dr. John Jefferson, of Rochdale, has died there at the age of 59. He was formerly resident in Manila, where he had been surgeon to the British Consulate, and was author of "Men and Manners in Manila" and "The Anglo-Saxon and the Spaniard: A Plea for Cosmopolitanism." Dr. Jefferson, who was honorary medical officer of the Rochdale Infirmary, had been house surgeon to the York County Hospital and had held other appointments.

A fatal case of heat apoplexy has occurred at Calcutta, the victim being Dr. Reginald Gordon, of the P. & O. steamer *Nankin*. The doctor was quite hale and hearty when retiring to bed at about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, directing his servant to wake him early in the morning. At about six o'clock next morning Dr. Gordon's servant forced open his master's cabin and was shocked to find the doctor dead. The *Nankin* had been in port for a few days, and Dr. Gordon had remarked on the excessive heat prevailing in Calcutta.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Vincent Brennan on 13th ult. at Poulton, Sneyd Park, Bristol. Mr. Brennan, who was 69 years of age, was an old member of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, and brother of Mr. Byron Brennan, formerly H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. E. V. Brennan was stationed at many ports in China, but will be remembered best as in charge of the office that was established in Hongkong in connection with the Opium Conventions. He retired a few years ago. It is only a short time since that the death at the front of Mr. Brennan's son was announced.

Among the casualties at the Dardanelles last month we regret to note the name of Major George Fison Muller, R.M.L.I., who eight or ten years ago was Naval Intelligence Officer in Hongkong, and married here a daughter of Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was at that time Attorney-General. Major Muller was born in 1876, and educated at the Royal Naval School, Eltham, and passed out from Greenwich first of his class. He got his commission as second lieutenant in September, 1894, became lieutenant in July, 1895, captain in March, 1901, and major in September, 1913. In 1914 he was appointed Naval Intelligence Officer at Hongkong, which post he held during the Russo-Japanese War. In 1911 he was made military instructor to the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, holding the position up to the outbreak of war, when he was appointed to the 2nd Battalion of the Marine Brigade in the Naval Division. He was killed in action in the Dardanelles on May 7th.



# THE WAR.

## MARKED FRENCH PROGRESS.

### DESPERATE FIGHTING AROUND ARRAS.

### SPIRITED BRITISH ATTACKS.

### INFANTRY'S IRRESISTIBLE DASH.

### BATTLE OF GALICIA UNDIMINISHED IN FIERCENESS.

### MOBILISATION OF WAR WORKMEN.

### GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT STEP.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS.

## GALLANTRY OF THE INFANTRY.

LONDON, June 17th.

Reuter's representative at the British Headquarters says that the recent lull was broken by offensive movements at Hoogle and Festubert. The latter began with artillery preparations at dusk, which destroyed the enemy trenches. Then the infantry advanced and gained a footing in the first trenches and part of the second line. Later the positions became untenable, though here and there the gains were maintained, despite strong counter-attacks. The fighting was most desperate while the engagement lasted. Our artillery was particularly active, preparing the way for the infantry, who showed their customary gallantry and an unanimous wish to close with the enemy. The men charged with irresistible dash and either shot or bayoneted the opposing Germans.

After a lull the engagement was resumed on Wednesday afternoon by an attack at Hoogle at dawn. The infantry charged splendidly and successfully. A German counter-attack was defeated by our fire. Our casualties throughout were not severe, but the Germans suffered heavily.

## IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

## DESPERATE INFANTRY ACTIONS.

## ELEVEN GERMAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

PARIS, June 18th.

Last night's communiqué says:—

There has been great activity during the last two days. The fighting north of Arras has been extremely intense since yesterday. There have been numerous desperate infantry actions and the artillery duel has been violent and continuous.

We made important progress which has been almost entirely maintained, notwithstanding furious counter-attacks.

Our progress has been particularly marked in the northern part of the sector, where we captured several lines of trenches on both sides of the Aix-Noulette-Souchet road.

The Germans still occupy the Baval bottom, but are almost entirely surrounded.

We stormed the enemy's trenches east, north and south of Neuville with the bayonet and grenades under violent artillery fire bombardment. Nearly 200,000 shells covered our vigorous infantry attack.

Masses of the enemy on Wednesday night repeatedly furiously counter-attacked, but were repulsed.

Eleven German Divisions were engaged, and they lost very heavily. Our losses, too, were serious, but the morale of our troops remains perfect.

We took over 600 prisoners. Our airmen effectively bombarded the enemy reserves and dispersed assemblies of troops.

Our successes in Alsace continued. We took 500 prisoners and much material. A German aeroplane was killed in Alsace, both aviators being killed.

## HELMETS FOR THE FRENCH.

LONDON, June 17th.

The French are supplying their troops with light steel helmets, recalling the ancient headpieces, in order to protect the men from spent fragments of shells and bullets.

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE BATTLE OF GALICIA.

## INCREASING IN FIERCENESS.

PETROGRAD, June 17th.

The battle in Galicia, especially along the San, is increasing in fierceness. A communiqué says that the enemy is continually putting fresh forces into the fight. Along the Dniester the battle continues to our advantage. We captured more prisoners, four guns, and six machine-guns.

On the other fronts the Russians had notable successes. The fighting along the Baltic is favouring the Russians. Our cavalry are pursuing and sabring the Germans.

The enemy, along the Middle Niemen, suffered for two days heavy losses in fruitless attempts to assume the offensive. The Germans opened another bombardment of Ossowices, but by two o'clock in the morning the fortress guns got the upper hand.

Further southward the Germans opened an intense bombardment of the village of Jednorozetz, throwing tens of thousands of shells in a brief time. They then attempted assaults, but only occupied a portion of a completely destroyed trench of one Regiment. We recaptured all our trenches northward of Przysmy.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, June 18th.

The battle in Galicia continues with undiminished fierceness.

Last night's communiqué mentions particularly severe fighting on the 15th inst. between the San and the town of Lubaczow.

The enemy were repulsed in disorder on the night of the 16th inst. between the rivers Tyssmenica and Strye.

On the Dniester front, the Russians on the 14th and 15th inst. captured above Jurgyno on the Dniester 8,740 prisoners including 202 officers, six guns, and twenty-one mitrailleurs.

The enemy crossed the Dniester on the 15th inst. above and below Nizwio. Those crossing above were destroyed, while those who crossed below are unable to advance.

## AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE FRENCH AIR RAID ON KARLSRUHE.

## GERMANS HORRIFIED AND ENRAGED.

AMSTERDAM, June 17th.

Local German correspondents at Karlsruhe recount in horrified accounts details of the recent French air raid on Karlsruhe. Suddenly, at 6.30 in the morning, which was bright and clear, there was a buzzing and humming in all directions. People, astonished, but not alarmed, watched the glittering bodies in the cloudless heavens. Then sharpnel began to burst around the aeroplanes, which went careering east, west, north, and south, and dropped a pitiless rain of bombs. The nerve-shattering crashes drove the populace to the cellars. The airmen disappeared at 8 o'clock, after which the people thronged the streets.

They were horrified and enraged, and altogether forgetful of the similar experiences of English watering-places.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that 22 were killed and 73 wounded in the raid.

## THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## TURKS ATTACK TRENCHES.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Official Press Bureau states that at the Dardanelles on Wednesday evening a party of the enemy, led by a German officer, made a gallant attack on the trenches held by a British Brigade. A few of the enemy were killed on the parapet of the trench, but the majority, including the officer, were killed before reaching the trenches.

The Turks also attacked the trenches we captured on the 12th inst. The attack was preceded by strong bombing parties. We were forced back for thirty yards until daylight, when the vacated trench was infiltrated by our machine-guns. The Dublin Fusiliers attacked by the bayonet, and re-occupied the trench, in which they found 200 dead Turks. Our casualties were very slight.

## CONSTERNATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

## TERRIBLE LOSSES IN GALLIOLI.

ATHENS, June 17th.

Travelers from Constantinople relate that the Turks are consternated at their losses, which amount to 120,000, in Gallipoli. It is realised that if the casualties continue at the same rate resistance will soon collapse. Influential Pashas are disillusioned, but are powerless. All the diplomats of the State are controlled by the Germans. The Sultan is a mere figurehead, and is content merely to live and is incapable of any thought of State.

The latest reports state that the anti-German feeling in Constantinople is increasing. High German officers have been shot whilst motoring.

## NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## TWO STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, June 17th.

A message from Cork states that the steamer *Trafalgar*, bound for Sydney, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea. The steamer *Turnwell* was also torpedoed but managed to make the harbour.

## GERMANS STREWING MINES IN WHITE SEA.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Germans are strewing mines at the mouth of the White Sea with the object of hindering Russia receiving munitions. Scandinavian shipping has been warned by a neutral country.

## GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WAR WORK IN ENGLAND.

## GOVERNMENT'S COMPULSORY POWERS.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George states that the new Labour Bill gives extensive compulsory powers over employers and workmen.

The latter can be moved wherever their services are required, and the Trades Unions would arrange transfers where possible. It is understood that the Government is considering the question of a national register of men in the United Kingdom with a view to organising all classes for war work.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George's Labour Munitions Bill, which is a measure virtually agreed upon between the Ministry of Munitions and the Trades Unions, provides for no compulsion, no military status, and no semi-military discipline, but restrictive Trades Union rules will be suspended and strikes and lock-outs prohibited, while employers' profits will be limited. The Trades Unions will enrol volunteers for work in controlled establishments, who will sign a declaration on their mobilisation for war work.

A Court of Munitions will be established to deal with any offence.

## AUSTRALIA'S HELP.

SYDNEY, June 17th.

The Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. Mr. Holman, announced that a committee of the State composed of experts and business men is rapidly completing arrangements for the manufacture of shells and explosives.

## COTTON CRISIS ENDS.

## GOVERNMENT OFFER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, June 18th.

The cotton crisis has ended; the card-room operatives, who began the dispute, deciding to accept the Government offer to assist in arranging a basis of agreement.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

## SUDDEN GROWTH OF "PEACE SOCIETIES."

NEW YORK, June 17th.

The remarkable mushroom-like growth of so-called "Peace Societies" throughout the country is arousing suspicions. The Press bluntly speaks of this as a new German intrigue to commit the American Government to an effort to secure peace on German terms.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN THRUST IN GALICIA.

## THE VIEW TO BE TAKEN.

LONDON, June 17th.

The *Times* Military Correspondent, reviewing the situation arising from the Austro-German thrust into Galicia, points out that not one-fifth of Russia's available forces have yet taken the field. "We must not allow ourselves to be impressed by the Russian retreats, or failures to break the enemy's line elsewhere. We are out to kill the Germans, and so long as the German casualties continue at the rate of 10,000 daily we are doing the work of rendering inevitable ultimate victory."

## TREATMENT OF INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to Sir John Rees, in the House of Commons, said that the question of obtaining improvements in the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany was now under consideration in consultation with the Prisoners of War Help Committee.

## GREEK WAR POLICY.

ATHENS, June 17th.

The victory of the Venizelists is finally established, but owing to the King's illness the Government will remain in power until the 20th July. Therefore no change in Greek policy is at present expectable.

## THE NEW SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

## BRITISH INTEREST IN THE TERMINUS.

LONDON, June 18th.

Lord Robert Cecil in reply to a question said "Yes, the Imperial Government will gladly represent the interests of British traders in the selection of Chafoo for the terminus of the new Shantung railway."

## SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 17th.

A Port Said telegram says that the steamer *Danish*, which was beached after collision with the *Rathorshire*, has been floated and towed to the roads where she is discharging cargo.

## INDIAN LABOUR IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, June 18th.

The Government has suspended importation of Indian indentured labour. The planters are curtailing their operations owing to the war, and there is no demand for coolies.

## INDIAN STUDENTS' SUCCESSES AT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos, part II, includes among the Wranglers, Rao Hanamanta, Madras University; among the Senior Optimes, Sakhalakar, Ferguson College; and among the Junior Optimes, Jayaratnam, Royal College, Colombo.

## HOME TURF.

## RESULT OF THE OAKS.

LONDON, June 17th.

The result of the New Oaks, run at Newmarket, is as follows:—

SNOW/MARTEN ..... 1

BRIGHT ..... 2

SILVER TAG ..... 3

Eleven ran; won by four lengths, a head separating second and third. Betting: 20 to 1 against Snow Marten; 7 to 1 against Bright; 11 to 4 against Silver Tag.

The *British Weekly* tells of a minister's wife who, visiting some soldiers' wives in her district, found one speaking as she thought, somewhat bitterly about the Kaiser. She remonstrated mildly, and reminded the woman that, as a Christian, she ought to pray for her enemies. "So I do," was the reply. "And what do you say?" "Oh, just this, ma'am! Almighty God, keep your eye on that lion the Kaiser. Saiten has her, an' damp his poulder. It is a pity that the prayer loses in translation."

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 9th.

## THE KIACHTA CONFERENCE.

All's well that ends well. The Kiachta Conference, after having sat for nearly nine months, has at length concluded its sittings and a treaty between the three parties concerned was signed on Monday. The conclusion must be regarded as extremely satisfactory and as a peaceful settlement of many difficult questions, though perhaps the most important of all, that of the boundaries, has yet to be settled. The latter is delegated to a commission which will agree upon the delimitation of the respective frontiers. The autonomy of Outer Mongolia is recognised by China and Russia, and it is further recognised that Outer Mongolia is part of the Republic of China, declarations which must be particularly gratifying to the Chinese at a time like the present when they have been confronted with all kinds of demands.

## PEKING TRAMS.

This matter has become prominent again, and it is reported that sundry people are making a determined effort to see the business through, but pessimism is perhaps justified when it is known that more than one concessionaire would have to be "squared" before the charter could really be utilised.

## OIL DEVELOPMENT.

Quite a lot has been heard these few days about oil development in various parts of the country, and these various reports have a peculiar interest, as they seem to synchronise with the visit of Mr. Bemis, the Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, to Peking. The arrival of this gentleman has led to the report that the agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese Government regarding the operation of the agreed oil fields will be signed immediately, but I understand that it will take some months yet to negotiate the instrument.

## MINING REGULATIONS.

There seems to be good reason for the report that the authorities are agreeable to the revision of the Mining Regulations. Indeed, I understand that the preparation of the new regulations is well in hand, and that will permit of the more liberal use of foreign capital in mining enterprises. Whether it is in anticipation of this or not, I am not aware, but I know that a good number of mining projects are in hand, including coal, copper and gold.

## THE EXODUS TO THE COAST.

Already the exodus to the seaside has commenced. At Peitaiho, especially, most of the houses are let, and though the demand is not likely to be so great as in former years, it is astonishing to see the numbers kept up.

The heat here cannot yet be described as excessive, and the rush to the coast or the hills is not expected until next month.

## MALARIA.

In conversation with a medical friend the other day, I learned that malaria was fairly common in Peking during the summer. He mentioned the interesting fact that malaria was unknown here until a few years ago, and added that one medical gentleman had evolved the theory that malaria was imported here during the first Revolution, the men from the south having brought the germs with them. This theory, needless to say, is not generally accepted. It is interesting to note, however, that the Chinese are beginning to realise the value and comfort of mosquito nets.

## JAPANESE LOSS OF POPULARITY.

Though little or nothing is heard these days regarding Sino-Japanese relations, there is no doubt that Japanese popularity has considerably slumped. There is no discussion of a boycott or anything of the kind, but the fact remains that Japanese goods are not in demand and even the Japanese newspaper published in Chinese is known to have suffered a big drop in its circulation.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, leaves on Monday for the United States. Sir Robert Bredon has recovered from the illness which overtook him in the south and is back again in town.

Graduation ceremonies have been the order of the past week or so, and the frock coat and silk hat of respectability have been very much in evidence.

Mr. Lau in Cheng, son of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, of Hongkong, is at present on a visit to the capital.

Mr. Fung Hua Chuen is spoken of as a Press representative from Peking to the Press Congress to be held at the Panama Exposition.

## AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The June Criminal Sessions opened yesterday. Before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.) Lai Tin Fuk was indicted on two counts for demanding money by menaces. The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. P. D. H. Grant, Duncan E. Clark, E. Antonio, E. H. Scott, H. Hyndman, F. Dagenberg, and S. A. Sepher. The Attorney-General said the prisoner was alleged to have written a letter to Chan Yip Tin pointing out that the latter's brother had been wrongfully arrested and that the (prisoner) had been put to hundreds of dollars' expense to effect his release, and that unless Chan Yip Tin met these expenses prisoner would prosecute him before the British and Chinese officials for stealing. If he did not then succeed his family would kidnap Chan. The letter concluded, "This letter is written expressly for your information. Do not fail to comply." Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

## ATTEMPTED BURGLARY CHARGE.

Five Chinese were charged with attempting to break into a house at Shuk Lu Pui. The Attorney-General explained that the men who attempted to break into the house were alarmed by the villagers and ran away. The door of the house, however, was broken open, and this went to show that the person who did this intended to rob the place. There was no really circumstantial evidence connecting the five men with the burglary. On the night of the attempt a party of police on duty on the beach at Lai Chi Kok saw a number of Chinese coming towards them, but as soon as they (the police) were observed the Chinese ran away into the shrubbery. The police fired into the shrubbery several times, but failed to dislodge the men. Subsequently another party of police found the five men who were in the dock walking hurriedly along the road in the direction of Lai Chi Kok. They were breathing hard, as if they had been running, and their clothes were covered with dirt and water.

A consistent stream of burglars' implements also led up to the place where these men were arrested. The different stories they told were also very conflicting, and one of the men had a wound in his foot which was apparently caused by a bullet.

## COUNTERFEITING COIN.

A Chinese and his concubine were charged with making and counterfeiting Chinese 20 cent pieces and Hongkong 10 cent pieces. The case came before Mr. Justice Hazeland and the following jury:—Messrs. E. W. White (foreman), G. A. Vyanovitch, H. Griffin, C. H. Murphy, C. Tetzel, D. Stanley, and G. J. Sequeira.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said the jury would notice that the prisoners were not of the class that usually come before that Court, but were of the better-class Chinese, and were obviously intelligent and educated. They lived in a house at Lun Fat Street, in the Wanchai district, and on the night of the 25th May last Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan, with a body of European and Chinese detectives, effected an entrance to their abode. The police very cleverly got into the house by way of another dwelling, climbing along the roof and on to the verandah of the prisoners' premises. When they entered, they found the female prisoner holding a ladle containing a certain property over a chatty, while the first prisoner was just coming out of the back cubicle. There was found in the cubicle a complete apparatus for turning out counterfeit coins. The moulds were quite warm, as also was certain metal, pointing to the fact that the prisoners were at the moment engaged in manufacturing these forged coins, which were made of tin and coated with silver, for which purpose apparently silver dollars were melted down.

The male prisoner was sentenced to ten years' and the female prisoner to two years' imprisonment.

## AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

## CLAIM FOR RENT.

M. Beltran, of the Messageries Maritimes Cie, was sued by Mrs. Violet Chan, of No. 5, Arbuthnot Road, for \$800, balance of rent due for occupation of premises at Mosque Junction. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, for the plaintiff, said that he had arranged for the case to be adjourned sine die.

## ALLEGED SLANDER.

Fanny Sayce, of No. 16, Shelley Street, said Jacob Isaacs, of 36, Staunton Street, for \$1,000 damages for slander. Mr. R. G. Faithfull was for the plaintiff and Mr. W. E. L. Sheulton represented the defendant. Pleadings were ordered, and the case adjourned for a week.











## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, Yamaka, 17th June—Hongkong 16th June, Coal—Order.

CHIN HUA, British str., 1,350, J. V. Sidford, 18th June—Mauritius 15th June, General—Order.

KARPOVA, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 17th June—Haiphong 14th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LYCORN, British str., 4,814, J. Watt, Walker, 18th June—Singapore 15th June, Butterfield & Swire.

MORESBY, British str., 1,338, J. Fotheringham, 17th June—Bangkok 9th June, Rice—Order.

SARDINIA, British str., 4,143, J. T. Jeffery, 18th June—Bombay 2nd June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,110, Kohayashi, 17th June—Swatow 16th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,063, R. Aoi, 18th June—Keelung 16th June, Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PANAMA, Danish str., 3,300, A. K. Soyemman, 17th June—Port Arthur, Kerosine Oil—Thoreson & Co.

UTRECHT, Dutch str., 1,084, J. C. Anker, 17th June—Singapore 9th June, Kerosine Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
June 18th.

NISSEHU MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

KELIO MARU, Japanese str., for Haiphong.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., for Hoihow.

## DEPARTURES.

CHIAN MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.

CHIN HUA, British str., for Canton.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.

HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.

HAIRANO MARU, Japanese str., for London.

KUMAKURA MARU, Jap. str., for Bangkok.

NINGBOHONG, British str., for Singapore.

MEXICO CITY, British str., for Saigon.

LYCORN, Dutch str., for Keelung.

SARDINIA, British str., for Shanghai.

TONGLE, Chinese str., for Haiphong.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Kaifong* reports: Moderate to light south-easterly winds, fine clear weather.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Sardinia*, for Hongkong, from London: Mrs. M. Forsyth, Mrs. E. Forsyth and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fowler and 4 children, Mr. Meade, Mr. H. Cring, Mrs. Pearce and child, Mr. C. Wallis, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Evans, Miss Hochstedt and Mr. E. V. Burt.

TO DEPART:

Per *Malta*, for London, Dr. H. G. Hobson, Mr. A. R. Whibley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. McCalland, Mr. E. W. Matthews, for Mauritius, 2nd Lieut. Griffin, for Port Said, Armourer Staff Sergt. Vorrall, for Bombay, Mr. Ramchandra P. Vasconcelos, Mr. P. R. Sethna, for Colombo, Miss E. L. Weiskotten, for Penang, Mr. H. R. Baxter.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The str. *Empire* left Sydney for this port via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila on 21st inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
A message from the C.P.R. steamer *Montpelier* wireless on June 14th, at midnight, when 1,320 miles from Yokohama, stated that the Commander expected to reach port on June 19th, p.m. This steamer leaves Yokohama for Hongkong via ports on June 25th p.m.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
*Hingang*, from Sandakan, is due in Hongkong 20th June.  
*Wangpang*, from Chefoo, is due in Hongkong 21st June.  
*Hangpang*, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong 21st June.  
*Yatshing*, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 21st June.  
*Fookong*, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 21st June.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.  
*Merionethshire*, from London, is due in Hongkong 25th June.  
*Rednashire*, from London, is due in Hongkong 18th July.

ANDRIA LINE.  
*Indranatha*, from Vladivostok, is due in Hongkong end of July.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Pertin* arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 19th to 25th June.

HIGH WATER					LOW WATER				
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height		H'kong. Mean Time	Height			
Sat.	19	2 45	3 8	ft.	h m.	ft.			
		2 45	6 0		5 28	3 10			
Sun.	20	3 39	6 4		6 38	3 10			
		3 39	6 4		6 38	3 10			
Mon.	21	4 33	6 4		9 38	3 10			
		4 33	6 8		10 9	2 22			
Tues.	22	5 26	5 3		11 22	2 22			
		5 26	6 8		0 39	2 13			
Wed.	23	6 3	4 2		11 38	2 13			
		6 3	6 6		1 31	2 13			
Thurs.	24	6 51	4 1						
		6 51	7 2		0 12	2 3			
Fri.	25	6 54	7 2		2 23	2 0			
		8 5	4 0						

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SEATS	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	NETHERBY HALL	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PHRANG, COLOMBO, & LONDON	KARMA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst.
MAKSELLES VIA PORTS	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES LONDON & VIA PHRANG, COLOMBO, & LONDON	CHIT	Brit. str.	—	—	MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA (TACOMA) VIA MANILA & KEELUNG, AC.	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sura	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, AC.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nagano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, AC.	SAINT RONALD	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, AC.	VALGOS HALL	Brit. str.	—	A. Dixon	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, AC.	LANGRISH	Brit. str.	—	E. Bent	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PERUSA	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KATHIWAR	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Gambrell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Balkle	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 23rd inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ST. ADAMS	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
NEWQUAY	YATSHING	Jap. str.	—	Tomimaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	HEUCHOW MARU	Brit. str.	—	Leure	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	KAIGAN	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	Bod	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	—	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	Ohta	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	BOHAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Y. CHOTAT	Brit. str.	—	H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Passmore	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	SOHAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	KAISO MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	BAKONG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	HAIMON	Brit. str.	—	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	P. R. B. B.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Tokushige	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHIN HUA	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Seddes	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	Buller	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. A. Gardner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	LOLA	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Todd	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	HOPANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	Imahumi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	TAESANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

MANILA, "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 19th June, 3 p.m.  
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG, "LOKSANG" Tuesday, 22nd June, 7 a.m.  
HAIPHONG, "LOKSANG" Thursday, 24th June, 7 a.m.  
SINGAPORE and PENANG, "LOKSANG" Friday, 25th June, 3 p.m.  
YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI, "YATSHING" Saturday, 26th June, 11 a.m.  
MANILA, "YUNSHANG" Saturday, 26th June, 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE, "FOOKSANG" Thursday, 1st July, 11 a.m.  
SANDAKAN, "HINSANG" Friday, 2nd July, 11 a.m.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA, "LAISANG" Saturday, 3rd July, 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
The Steamers "KURANG," "NAMANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "KONGSAK" and "KONGSAK" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning via Keelung to Hongkong. Time occupied 8 days.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, W'wei, N'chowang, and other ports.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Lohai, Dairen, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, and other ports.  
Freight or Passage, apply to  
HONGKONG, 19th June, 1915. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Telephone No. 215.  
HONGKONG, 16th April, 1914.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"S HIR" LINE SERVICE—HOMWARDS.

LONDON ... "MONMOUTHSHIRE" ... End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG, 25th May, 1915. AGENTS.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING  
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons  
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons  
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons  
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

MANCHURIA ... sailing WEDDAY, 23rd June, at 1 p.m.  
MONGOLIA ... TUESDAY, 29th July, at 1 p.m.  
PERSIA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.  
KOREA ... TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moore, the well-known chef. Large saloons, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—billiard, water swimming tank, billiard tables, deck games, etc.—and a full orchestra throughout the trip.  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
R. C. MORTON, AGENT,  
KING'S BUILDINGS,  
TEL. No. 141.

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.  
3rd Sunday after Trinity, 20th June, 1915.  
Holy Communion 8.05 a.m. Matins (11 a.m.)  
Responses, Psalms, Canticles, Epistles, Gospels, and Sermon.  
Hayes and Oursley; To Donm, Oakley in F; Jubilate, Oursley in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns 231 and 232. N.B.—Psalms 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565







